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LIQUOR. *n. f.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.]
 1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly used of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with something, or made by decoction.
 Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*
 Sin taken into the soul, is like a liquor poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills, it also seasons. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Strong drink; in familiar language.
 To LIQUOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten.
 Cart wheels squeak not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*
LIRICO'NFANCY. *n. f.* A flower.
LISNE. *n. f.* A cavity; a hollow.
 In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist. *Judge Hall's Originat. of Mankind.*
TO LISP. *v. n.* [lisp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent apulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.
 Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these lipping hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and smell like Bucklebury in simpling time. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
 Scarce had she learnt to lisp a name
 Of martyr, yet she thinks it shame
 Life should so long play with that breath,
 Which spent can buy so brave a death. *Crashaw.*
 They ramble not to learn the mode,
 How to be drest, or how to lisp abroad. *Cleveland.*
 Apulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a lipping sound, the breath being strained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
 I lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*
LISP. *n. f.* [from the verb.] The act of lipping.
 I overheard her answer, with a very pretty lisp, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler, No. 60.*
LISPER. *n. f.* [from lisp.] One who lisps.
LISPE. *n. f.* [*lispe*, French.]
 1. A roll; a catalogue.
 He was the ablest emperor of all the list. *Bacon.*
 Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the lists of poisons we find it in many authors. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 Bring next the royal list of Stuarts forth,
 Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*
 2. [*Liste*, French.] Inclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.
 The ocean, overpeering of his list,
 Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
 Than young Laertes in a riotous head
 O'er-bears your officers. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 She within lists my ranging mind hath brought,
 That now beyond myself I will not go. *Davies.*
 Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
 The rest, at gaze, without the lists did stand;
 And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
 Kept idle thunder in his list'd hand. *Dryden.*
 Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
 In measur'd lists to toils the weighty lance;
 And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
 His be the dame, and his the treasure too. *Pope's Iliad.*
 3. [*Lystan*, Saxon.] Desire; willingness; choice.
 Alas, she has no speech!
 — Too much;
 I find it still when I have list to sleep. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Nothing of passion or peevishness, or list to contradict,
 Shall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*
 He saw false Reynard where he lay full low;
 I need not swear he had no list to crow. *Dryden.*
 4. [*Licium*, Latin; *liste*, French.] A strip of cloth.
 A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list. *Shakespeare.*
 Instead of a list of cotton, or the like filre, we made use of a siphon of glass.
 A list the cobbler's temples ties,
 To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*
 5. A border.
 They thought it better to let them stand as a list, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament.
TO LIST. *v. n.* [*lystan*, Saxon.] To chuse; to desire; to be disposed; to incline.
 Let other men think of your devices as they list, in my judgment they be mere fantasies. *Whitgift.*
 Unto them that add to the word of God what them listeth, and make God's will submit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's sake, unto them it seemeth not good. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to speak as they list. *Hooker.*
 To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
 Point what you list, I nought refuse at all. *Fairy Queen.*
 Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
 It shall be moon, or star, or what I list. *Shakespeare.*

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Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
 Take their advantage when, and how, they list. *Daniel.*
 When they list, into the womb
 That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
 My bowels, their repast. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
TO LIST. *v. a.* [from list, a roll.]
 1. To enlist; to enrol or register.
 For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to list himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life. *South.*
 They list with women each degenerate name,
 Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's En.*
 2. To retain and enrol soldiers.
 The lords would, by listing their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
 The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were listed and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars. *Temple.*
 Two hundred horse he shall command;
 Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band,
 These in my name are listed. *Dryden.*
 3. [From list; enclosed ground.] To enclose for combats.
 How dares your pride presume against my laws,
 As in a list'd field to fight your cause?
 Unask'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
 4. [From list, a shred or border.] To few together, in such a sort as to make a particularised view.
 Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidery or listing of one favour upon another. *Watson's Life of Buckingham.*
 5. [Contracted from listen.] To hearken to; to listen; to attend.
 Then weigh, what loss your honour may sustain,
 If with too credent ear you list his songs;
 Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
 To his unmaster'd importunity. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
 I, this found I better know:
 List! I would I could hear mo. *Benj. Johnson.*
LISTED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks.
 Over his head beholds
 A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
 Conspicuous, with three list'd colours gay,
 Betok'ning peace from God, and covenant new. *Milton.*
 As the show'ry arch
 With list'd colours gay, or azure, gules,
 Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Phillips.*
TO LISTEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obsolete.
 Lady, vouchsafe to listen what I say. *Shakespeare.*
 One cried, God bless us! and, amen! the other;
 As they had seen me with these hangman's hands,
 Listening their fear I could not say, amen. *Shakespeare.*
 He, that no more must say, is listen'd more
 Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
 And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
 At which I ceas'd and listen'd them a while. *Milton.*
TO LISTEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.
 Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
 I'll tell you news. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*
 Antigonus used often to go disguised, and listen at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 Listen, O flies, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Isa. xlix.*
 When we have occasion to listen, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
 On the green bank I sat, and listen'd long;
 Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
 But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.
 He shall be receiv'd with more regard,
 And listen'd to, than modest truth is heard. *Dryden.*
 To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience listens after nothing else. *Addison.*
LISTENER. *n. f.* [from listen.] One that hearkens: a hearer.
 They are light of belief, and great listeners after news. *Howell.*
 Listeners never hear well of themselves. *L'Estrange.*
 If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good listener, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain.
 The hush word, when spoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the rest to have a care of listeners. *Swift.*
LISTLESS. *adj.* [from list.]
 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.
 Intemperance and sensuality clog mens spirits, make them grofs, listless, and unactive. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 If your care to wheat alone extend,
 Let Maja with her sisters first descend.

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Before you trust in earth your future hope,
 Or else expect a listless, lazy, crop. *Dryden's Virg.*
 Lazy lolling sort
 Of ever listless loit'ers, that attend
 No cause, no trust. *Pope.*
 I was listless and desponding. *Galliver.*
 2. Careless; heedless.
 The sick for air before the portal gasp,
 Or idle in their empty hives remain,
 Benum'd with cold, and listless of their gain. *Dryden.*
LIT'LESLY. *adv.* [from listless.] Without thought; without attention.
 To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and listlessly dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*
LIT'LESNESS. *n. f.* [from listless.] Inattention; want of desire.
 It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow.
LIT. the preterite of *light*; whether to light signifies to happen, or to set on fire, or guide with light.
 Believe thyself, thy eyes,
 That first inflam'd, and lit me to thy love,
 Those stars, that still must guide me to my joy. *Southorn.*
 I lit my pipe with the paper. *Addison's Spectator.*
LITANY. *n. f.* [*litania*, French.] A form of supplicatory prayer.
 Supplications, with solemnity for the appealing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litany* and rogations of the latin. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential litany. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*
LIT'ERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.]
 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative.
 Through all the writings of the ancient fathers, we see that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as to many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the letter, is accomplished in the truth. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*
 2. Following the letter, or exact words.
 The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of literal translations and the liberty of paraphrase, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. *Hooker, b. v.*
 3. Consisting of letters; as, the literal notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.
LIT'ERALLY. *adv.* [from literal.]
 How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals, an example we have in our profession. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iv.*
 4. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively.
 That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend the meaning of; yet literally taken, it is a thing impossible. *Swift.*
 5. With close adherence to words.
 Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too literally; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of his conciseness. *Dryden.*
 So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated literally; his genius is too strong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*
LIT'ERALLY. *n. f.* [from literal.] Original meaning.
 Not attaining the true deuterocopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes perished by fire beyond their literalities. *Brown.*
LIT'ERATI. *n. f.* [Italian.] The learned.
 I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude. *Spektator, No. 581.*
LIT'ERATURE. *n. f.* [*literatura*, Latin.] Learning; skill in letters.
 This kingdom hath been famous for good literature; and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supplies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
 When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to literature, and convince the world of its usefulness. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 377.*
LIT'ERATURE. *n. f.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.]
 Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recement is of two kinds, litharge of gold, and litharge of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The litharge sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. It is used in ointments and plasters, and is drying, abtergent, and slightly attriactive. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
 I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel as well as the gold or litharge. *Boyle.*
 If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call litharge of silver. *Boyle.*
LITHE. *adj.* [lith, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent.
 Th' unwieldy elephant,
 To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and wreath'd
 His lithe proboscis. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
LIT'HESS. *n. f.* [from lithe.] Limberness; flexibility.
LIT'HER. *adj.* [from lithe.] Soft; pliant.
 Thou antick, death,
 Two Talbots winged through the lithe sky,
 In thy despatch shall 'scape mortality. *Shakespeare.*
 [Lyden, Saxon.] Bad; sorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Gloucester written *luber*.
LITHOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*lithos*, and *γραφω*.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.
LITHOMANCY. *n. f.* [*lithos* and *μαντια*.] Prediction by stones.
 As strange must be the lithomancy, or divination, from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii.*
LITHONTRIPTICK. *adj.* [*lithos* and *τριπτω*; *lithentripticus*, French.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.
LITHOTOMIST. *n. f.* [*lithos* and *τομο*.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.
LITHOTOMY. *n. f.* [*lithos* and *τομο*.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.
LITIGANT. *n. f.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a suit of law.
 The cast litigant sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit. *Deacy of Piety.*
 The litigants tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
LITIGANT. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical contest.
 Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties litigant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
TO LITIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.
TO LITIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause.
 The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still litigates in the same cause. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
LITIGATION. *n. f.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigatus*.] Judicial contest; suit of law.
 Never one clergyman had experience of both litigations, that hath not confessed, he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*
LITIGIOUS. *adj.* [*litigiosus*, French.]
 1. Inclined to law-suits; quarrelsome; wrangling.
 Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
 Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*
 His great application to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing positive or litigious. *Addison.*
 2. Disputable; controvertible.
 In litigious and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine. *Hooker.*
 No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
 Distinguish'd acres of litigious grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*
LITIGIOUSLY. *adv.* [from litigious.] Wranglingly.
LITIGIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from litigious.] A wrangling disposition.
LIT'TER. *n. f.* [*littere*, French.]
 1. A kind of vehicular bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.
 To my litter strait;
 Weakness posseth me. *Shakespeare's King John.*
 He was carried in a rich chariot litterwise, with two horses at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 The drowsy frighted steeds,
 That draw the litter of close curtain'd sleep.
 Here modest matrons in soft litters driv'n,
 In solemn pomp appear. *Dryden's En.*
 Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
 And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
 The promis'd dote. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 2. The straw laid under animals, or on plants.
 To crouch in litter of your stable planks. *Shakespeare.*
 Take off the litter from your kernel beds.
 Their litter is not to be sold by fows unclean. *Dryden's Virg.*
 3. A brood of young.

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